FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 OCTOBER 1984

Israel

Howe Visit — During talks with visiting British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir called on Britain to drop its arms embargo and take a tougher line against the Arab boycott, Jerusalem radio reported. Israeli officials came away from the meeting believing that Britain will look sympathetically at the request to drop the arms embargo, the radio added. In their talks on Lebanon, Shamir told Sir Geoffrey that the key problem is to reach a direct or indirect understanding with the Syrians. The two foreign ministers also discussed terrorism, and Sir Geoffrey agreed with Shamir's call for all democracies to cooperate against this international problem, the radio noted. As for the British foreign secretary's talks with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, the radio said the two sides differed over the PLO, with Peres reaffirming Israel's categorical rejection of the Venice Declaration's support for a PLO role in Middle East peace talks. The British foreign secretary invited both Peres and Shamir to visit Britain, the radio added, and Israeli officials viewed his talks in Jerusalem as "friendly and open."

Egypt

Egypt is waiting until the U.S. elections are over and for new developments before it begins new moves on the entire Arab issue, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak declared in a statement to journalists cited by MENA, after his talks in Paris with French President Francois Mitterrand. While Mubarak denied that he will visit Iraq shortly, he met with the Iraqi ambassador to Paris in a fraternal atmosphere, according to MENA. The ambassador delivered a message to Mubarak from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and they discussed the possible resumption of Egyptian-Iraqi relations, Radio Monte Carlo reported.

On the subject of Egypt's resumption of relations with Moscow, Mubarak stated during a French television interview cited by MENA that this only means that relations have returned to normal, not to the "1973 status."

Jordan

In an interview cited by KUNA, King Husayn stressed that Jordan and Egypt hold "almost identical" views on the Middle East situation. He called on the Arab leaders to change their "illicit recognition" of Israel into a "declared recognition," thereby placing Israel "in the circle of reality" and silencing those who use the recognition issue as a pretext to cover their support for Israel. Husayn also reaffirmed his support for an international conference, stressing that this remains the "only way" to reach a Middle East peace solution. On internal affairs, he confirmed reports of an impending Cabinet reshuffle.

Lebanon

Junblatt in Damascus — Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt met Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Damascus for talks on Lebanese issues, including the current differences among government members, Radio Monte Carlo reported.

Ports, Security — A Lebanese Army Command statement broadcast by Beirut radio warned shipowners that measures against ships using illegal ports will become effective on 3 November. The statement defined the legal ports as Beirut, Tripoli, and Juniyah. Meanwhile, PSP militia clashed with Syrian Social Nationalist Party supporters in West Beirut, Voice of Lebanon radio reported.

OPEC

All OPEC countries except Nigeria agreed to defend the official OPEC price by reducing oil production, Saudi Petroleum Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani announced after the first session of the emergency OPEC meeting in Geneva, according to KUNA. However, the agency noted, Iranian Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi said his country is not ready to reduce its production quota since it has already been "slashed" by 50 percent. Shaykh Yamani "expressed dissatisfaction" with the news that many OPEC members depend on Saudi Arabia to take the brunt of the cut, according to KUNA.

Sudan

At a meeting presided over by President Ja'far Numayri, the conferees agreed to continue the Islamic legislative revolution, asserting that the current economic situation cannot be attributed to the Islamic course, SUNA reported.

Tunis

Tunisian authorities kept silent over Libya's recent announcement naming former Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohamed Masmoudi as its ambassador to the United Nations, AFP observed, adding that "political analysts" in Tunis called the appointment an "unfriendly gesture."

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240 Soviets Reportedly Die in Plane Crash

NC301017 Paris AFP in English 1007 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Islamabad, Pakistan, Oct 30 (AFP) — About 240 Soviet soldiers died in a plane crash Sunday near Kabul in Afghanistan, Western diplomatic sources said here today.

A Soviet troop-carrying jet crashed ten kilometers (six miles) from the Afghan capital after taking off with 240 soldiers returning to their country, the sources said.

One version of the crash said there was a collision with another plane carrying young Afghans to the Soviet Union. Another report said the plane was downed by Afghan rebels who according to Western diplomats in Islamabad are in possession of SAM-7 surface-to-air missiles.

The Western diplomats in Islamabad also said the Afghan anti-government guerrillas had shot down at least four Soviet Helicopters in the area round the capital last week using SAM-7s.

According to diplomatic reports two Soviet helicopters, an MI-6 and an MI-8, were downed in Kabul last Thursday. One was seen disintegrating just 500 metres (yards) from the Defence Ministry's headquarters in Darulaman.

The sources said the helicopters were returning from Logar where the Soviet troops had completed an operation which took more than month and which left 400 Afghan casualties.

The sources said three persons were seen parachuting out of the missile-hit helicopters. Two Soviet soldiers reportedly died in the crash. One report said that the guerrillas shot dead one of the occupants as he bailed out.

Another helicopter hit by guerrillas crash-landed near Rishkor while the fourth was downed in the Safid Sang area of Logar, the Western sources said.

Rebels Said 'Crushed;' Arms Seized in Faryab

LD201602 Kabul BAKHTAR in Pashto 1245 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Kabul, 29 oct (BAKHTAR) — A BAKHTAR correspondent, quoting a source on Faryab Province's security forces, reports that as a result of successful operations by the militant security forces in Faryab Province a number of rebels were crushed and 67 of the criminals were captured.

The security forces seized 8 Dshks, 2 mortars, 1 recoilless rifle, 3 ZK-1 [as received] 4 various kinds of weapons, 90 antitank mines, 31 antipersonnel mines, 65 handgrenades, 203 mortar shells, 138 recoilless rifle shells, 78 rocket launcher shells and 47,000 [word indistinct] for rocket launchers, a quantity of medicine, 3 vehicles and a quantity of antistate documents, thus providing links with foreign countries. The security forces also destroyed four hideouts.

Electric Energy Minister on Power Shortages

LD262258 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari and Pashto 0205 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] *HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR* in its recent issue publishes the following interview with the minister of electric energy on "how power problems can be solved"

Question: Distribution of energy in Kabul, although recently slightly improved, is not yet fully regulated. How do you assess the difficulties and problems in this respect?

Answer: By activating the Mahipar line, the situation is slightly improved in peak hours. In the near future, by full operation of the Naghlu-Kabul transmission line, the problem of power shortages at night will be greatly deal reduced. As a result of work and the indefatigable endeavors of workers and engineers in electric power, irrigation, mines and industries, transport, public work ministries, Kabul Municipality and other enterprises, so far more than 92 huge transmission pylons have been rewired and transmission lines extended.

At this very moment, 10 pylons are under repair and soon will be completed. It is anticipated that by 6 November all pylons destroyed by criminals and sold-out counterrevolutionaries will be reassembled. After the completion of rewiring and repair work on these pylons, current between Naghlu-Kabul and Sorowbi-Kabul will be regulated. Meanwhile, we should mention the water shortage in the reservoir of Naghlu and Sorowbi dams.

For the next 1 or 2 months until the water supply increases, we have no choice but to cut the power supply during the day and distribute the power normally during the night.

Question: How can you solve the difficulty of distributing power supplies during the day?

Answer: Presently, thermal power is being utilized during the day. This power supply can be utilized in hospitals, government enterprises and other essential areas during the day. With an increase of water in Kabul River and by activating hydroelectric Mahi Par Dam to its maximum capacity, the problem of power cuts during the day will be reduced.

Question: How do you predict the supply of electricity during the winter, and what measures are being taken to supply power to the citizens of Kabul?

Answer: Power supply this winter will be better in comparison to previous winters. Security measures for safeguarding power pylons at Naghlu, Sorowbi and Mahi Par dams, are taken by units of the Sarandoy force so that power generated by these dams can be maintained normally. On the other hand, we are trying to exceptionally increase diesel reserves for the activation of thermal power stations. In the event of technical faults in the hydroelectric power dams, thermal power will be further utilized.

Question: The citizens of some regions near Kabul are complaining about unequal distribution of power. What is your view in this regard?

Answer: Their complaint is genuine. Dar ol Aman, (Karta 4,) Dabarey, (Jamal Maina) and Chahar Asab regions are supplied by (Boreshnakot) substation, and because (Boreshnakot) is supplied by Sorowbi-Kabul transmission line, which is not yet operational, the power shortage in these regions is felt more. The power needed in these regions is supplied by east and northwest substations and by inner city stations which create many difficulties. This shortcoming will be eliminated by 6 November — the anticipated date of completing the Sorowbi-Kabul transmission pylons. Power then will be supplied equally and without waste.

Question: Now, if you can explain a little about future development of power generating resources for Kabul?

Answer: There are three major projects to develop power generating resources for Kabul. The first project is the installation of two new stations called combined-cycle, alongside the present thermal generating power stations; that is to say, the thermal stations at (Houtkhel) and Khey Khaneh Maina. By utilizing the surplus energy of these stations, we can activate new stations and double power generating capacity.

The second plan is the construction of Sorowbi-2, which will be constructed on Kabul River beyond the existing hydroelectric Sorobi Dam. The capacity of this dam is estimated to be between 80-100 million volts.

Finally, the third project is the completion of a power transmission line from the friendly Soviet Union which can be utilized to supply Kabul in the event of power shortages.

Legal Order Representatives Meet in Kabul
LD300331 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] In connection with the valuable statements made by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, in the periodic session of the DRA Revolutionary Council, and the resolutions of the Revolutionary Council concerning the formation of a coordination committee based on closer cooperation and the need for struggle against crimes and violators of the law, the first meeting of authorized representatives of the organs for protecting and safeguarding the law and legal order was held today at the Supreme Court.

Taking part in the meeting were: The representatives of the High Prosecutor's Office; the Supreme Court; the Ministry of Justice, Special Revolutionary Court; Special Revolutionary Prosecutor's Office; the Armed Forces Court and Prosecutor's Office; the KHAD, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. They exchanged views on the topics and made fruitful decisions towards further and close cooperation, the coordination of their activities, and the exchange of experiences in the struggle against crimes and the violators of the law.

A BIA correspondent reports that such meetings will continue and persistent work will be done towards consolidating the links for putting into practice revolutionary legality in the organs for the protection of law and safeguarding the legal order, in connection with the statement of Babrak Karmal and the resolution of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

Deputy Foreign Minister Leaves for DPRK
LD300027 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Sarwar Yoresh, deputy minister of foreign affairs, leading a delegation, left for the DPRK on a friendly visit at the invitation of the DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He said he is carrying a message of friendship and good will from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, addressed to Kim Il-song, the DPRK president.

Khoda Dad Basharmal, deputy minister of foreign affairs [post as heard] the DPRK ambassador to Kabul and some members of the embassy saw the delegation off at Kabul Airport.

AFP: French Journalist 'Probably Ambushed'
NC271350 Paris AFP in English 1311 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, Oct 26 (AFP) — French journalist Jacques Abouchar was probably ambushed on the orders of Soviet and Afghan top brass on the basis of a tip-off from an Afghan Government spy in Pakistan, according to information from an Afghan secret service employee.

A copy of a report said to have been transmitted by an Afghan secret agent in Pakistan to his chiefs, was smuggled over the border this week by an Afghan messenger, who said he had been given the information by a man working for the Afghan secret service, KHAD.

The KHAD report included information of Soviet-Afghan plans to ambush Mr. Abouchar's television team in Afghanistan, and instructions to "capture the French journalists alive."

Mr. Abouchar was captured by Soviet-Afghan troops in an ambush on his television team on September 17, after they had crossed the border from Pakistan with a group of Afghan resistance fighters.

He was sentenced to 18 years in prison, but was pardoned and released two days ago and left Kabul for France today.

The Afghan messenger handed the copy of the KHAD report to the special correspondent in Peshawar of the French Antenne Deux tv channel, Mr. Abouchar's employer.

The text was written in Farsi (Persian) on a piece of white cloth which was rolled into the lining of the courier's trousers.

The message read: "Here is the information you requested: On September 15, Abdul Rahman, who works in Chaman for Kabul's secret service radioed to the Afghan military outpost of Spin Buldak near the border a message saying French journalists intended to cross into Qandahar Province."

The message was transmitted at 17:05 hours local time with the recommendation: "Urgent, please relay to Qandahar general staff headquarters."

The message went on:

"The information was conveyed to the commanding officer of Qandahar garrison, General Nurul Haq Oloumi. The latter informed the Soviet advisers based at Qandahar airport right away and the Russians immediately contacted their superiors, about whom we have no information." Later a meeting was held between the Soviet advisers, Gen. Nurul Haq Oloumi and the chief of the southern military region, General Abdul Halim, who resolved that the French nationals had to be captured alive.

"Orders were relayed to the agent Abdul Rahman in Chaman to keep informed about the movements of the French. After investigation, Abdul Rahman learned that the French would be leaving on September 17 for Qandahar with a group of more than 30 mujahidin (Afghan resistance fighters).

"As soon as this message was received, a group made up of Russian and Afghan soldiers was sent to intercept the French with the result that they succeeded in capturing Jacques Abouchar and two mujahidin."

The message was signed, "With respect, Haroon of Qandahar."

Clandestine Radio Reports Mujahidin Operations

GF291802 (Clandestine) Voice of Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan in Dari 1715 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Summary] According to our report, our mujahidin attacked the Soviet occupationist forces and Karmalist mercenaries in Qandahar Province, killing 11. A total of 137 enemy personnel have been killed in the province.

In the middle of October, the mujahidin launched an attack in (Beyn-e Hesar) region on the Logar Highway, destroying two enemy tanks. A great deal of ammunition and two Kalashnikovs were captured.

In another attack by our mujahidin, the aggressor enemy forces and the militia of (Qal'-e Hasankhan) who were going to [names indistinct] lost a number of personnel. All our forces returned to their bases safely.

President's Assistant on Election Postponement

BK291732 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] The special assistant to the president, Mr A.R. Yusuf, has said parliamentary elections scheduled for 8 December have been postponed to accommodate the wishes of major opposition parties. Briefing newsmen on the circumstances that led to the postponement of elections, he said it is neither shifting of date nor cancellation of election. This is just a postponement to accommodate opposition wishes. He said the election was scheduled to restore democracy with the consent of the people through ballots. If the election is boycotted by the major political parites, the elements of doubt will arise whether the consent of the people will be there behind representative government.

Barrister Yusuf said President Ershad had no option but to accommodate the wishes of major political parties who had in effect rejected the elections on 8 December and announced programs to resist the polls. He said the government will make efforts to ensure that the dates for the national election are fixed again in near future to establish a democratic representative government through polls.

Barrister Yusuf said President Ershad hoped that both the government and opposition side will make efforts to have agreed date for national elections in the greater interest. The special assistant said President Ershad hoped political parties will understand and appreciate that democracy cannot be attained without election.

Assistant Forsees Election 'Soon'

BK300945 Dhaka BSS in English 0938 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Dhaka, Oct 30, (BSS) — The special assistant to the president, A.R. Yusuf, said here last evening that the parliamentary election abandoned on December 8 Saturday, will be refixed shortly. The special assistant blamed the 22 parties and Jama'at-i-Islami for refusal to participate in the election since the 5-pointdemands of the opposition were not met. Mr Yusuf did not indicate the date but said the election would be held "soon."

Sultan Ahmed Sworn In as Minister of Communications

BK260052 Dhaka Overseas Service in Bengali 1700 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Rear Admiral Sultan Ahmed, deputy chief martial law administrator and the chief of the naval staff, was sworn in today as a minister. President Ershad administered the oath at a simple ceremony in Banga Bhavan. Rear Admiral Sultan Ahmed is taking charge of the Ministry of Communications.

Government Clarifies Stand on Council Chairman

BK271730 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] The government has decided that if a union parishad [council] chairman is elected unanimously by all other union parishad chairmen of an upazila [subdistrict], he will be entrusted to the temporary responsibility to act as upazila parishad chairman of that upazila until holding of elections to upazila parishad.

This was clarified today by the government to remove any confusion regarding the president's announcement at the union parishad chairmen conference on Thursday about the arrangements to fill up the office of upazila parishad chairman.

Gandhi on Arms Supply to Pakistan, Border Threat
BK300910 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The prime minister has said that India is deeply concerned over the American supply of arms to Pakistan. She said such arms had always been used against India. Mrs Gandhi was addressing a news conference in Bhubaneswar today. She said India will have to step up her own defense production to meet the threat posed by the Pakistani arms build up.

Mrs Gandhi refuted the opposition allegation that she was creating a fear psychosis in the country in view of the impending election. She drew the attention to what was happening in Pakistan, Sri Lanka and the Indian Ocean and said the threat across the border persists because we are strong and make our voice heard. The prime minister said that we are aware of the encouragement the Pakistanis gave to the hijackers of the Indian airlines plane and a false propaganda being carried on against us.

In reply to a question, Mrs Gandhi said there is no question of India changing over from the present parliamentary system of government to any other system. She said the success of a form of government depends on how it is run. No system is perfect in its [words indistinct].

In reply to another question Mrs Gandhi said elections will be held when they are due. Asked about the elections in Punjab and Assam, she said no decision has been taken yet. Referring to the developmental schemes, Mrs Gandhi said programs which will give both immediate and long-term returns have been taken up.

Gandhi on Need for Independence in Defense Production
BK291029 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The prime minister today emphasized the need to achieve self-sufficiency in defense production in order to meet the external threats. Mrs Gandhi was laying the foundation stone for a new ordance factory at Sainthal in Orissa. She expressed concern over the induction of sophisticated arms in the neighborhood and said that the utmost need of the hour is to remain vigilant to preserve the sovereignty and integrity of the country. She also cautioned the people against the forces which are trying to threaten the unity of the country.

The 250-crore-rupee factory is coming up in one of the most backward district of Bolangir. The factory, which will be completed in 5 years, will manufacture most sophisticated armament involving latest technology.

Prime Minister Discusses Joint Disarmament Appeal
LD291033 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0310 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Delhi 29 Oct (ADN) — In an interview for ADN, *NEUES DEUTSCHLAND*, and GDR television, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has affirmed the joint disarmament appeal by six heads of state and government. Most urgent was the freeze of production, development, and deployment of nuclear weapons, and the ban of their use. "Next we hope to gradually arrive at a reduction of their production. The use of nuclear and any kind of such weapons ought to be declared a crime against humanity."

The appeal has been sent to many governments and all the peoples, Indira Gandhi added, "but unfortunately the nuclear powers — except for the Soviet Union — have not replied to it very positively." But the people and organizations of the other countries have expressed their support for the appeal. In the United States; for instance, 100 Congress members and many representatives from public life have expressed support. It is necessary to mobilize public opinion so that it can influence government attitudes.

There is one concept about which people had to be enlightened, Indira Gandhi said. This is the concept of a limited or winnable nuclear war. "Important scientists tell us that this in particular is impossible and will not happen." This kind of talk is intended to soothe people, she said.

Referring to India's role in the Nonaligned Movement, Indira Gandhi said that her country, even before taking the chair, has always firmly included it in all prevailing problems. India is active in promoting peace and disarmament, and has always been active in overcoming problems which cause tension. "These include the inequalities, the growing inequality between the rich industrial states and the poor developing countries. For us as chairman of the movement, it just means having to work still harder. We have to remain in constant touch with others since we believe in cooperation with them in the spirit of partnership." She referred to specific issues such as the Iran-Iraq war, the Palestine question, freedom for Namibia, and apartheid in South Africa. "All that is obviously of great concern to us."

Some of the problems have existed for a very long time, Indira Gandhi said. "But we are in touch with others and offer support," she said. "For instance, in Africa we are in touch with those who fight for freedom. In Palestine, we support the Arab cause and the cause of the Palestine people regarding their own homeland. In the economic area, we decided jointly — and India accepted the lead in this — to bring up the question of economic reform which is necessary in today's world."

Concerning the preservation of peace in the Indian Ocean region, Indira Gandhi said that the region is full of nuclear arms bases, especially Diego Garcia. Fleets from many nations are cruising there. "Far from being a zone of peace, which it once was, the Indian Ocean is now an area of growing tensions and threats for all the riparian states." The prime minister recalled the resolution, adopted many years ago, to keep the Indian Ocean free from all this. "It was not heeded. All we can do now is to continue to propagate this idea."

Concerning the domestic situation in India, Indira Gandhi said that in a country of the size and variety of India with its many ethnic groups, all the religions of the world, different languages with their own scripts, as well as castes and different levels of economic development — which had historic and other reasons

— there were always tensions. "We have always had these tensions, sometimes here, sometimes there. But we do have the energy of overcoming them. Now a new aspect has been added.

First, when there is such tension, it is used as an excuse for foreign intervention. Second, we have noted a rise in fundamentalism which is foreign to the Indian tradition," she said. Tolerance has always been an Indian tradition, and India has always opened her doors to dissenters and representatives of other religions. "But now there is provocation and encouragement from outside, even by people who are not Indian citizens. We believe that this is a danger for our unity and integrity," she said.

Recently, the anti-Indian campaign has enormously intensified. "And with the approach of our elections, I have no doubt that this campaign will be fanned further with all kinds of slander, lies, and exaggerated notions of what is happening here," Indira Gandhi said.

"We are very much concerned at present," Indira Gandhi said, "to make our independence a reality, namely not merely to have political independence, but to have as much economic independence as possible."

All the five-year plans and special programs are aimed at helping the weak sections. In the seventh quinquennium the focus will be on food, jobs, and productivity, but more jobs have already been created during the sixth, and over 100 million people have been lifted above the poverty line.

"We are able, through our own efforts, to triple agricultural production, especially for grain, so that we, despite our population growth, are not suffering food shortages, which is one of the fundamental issues," she said.

Industry has expanded and has grown in quality and quantity. Many of India's products are able to compete today in international markets. "Although we continue to need help from outside, the proportionate share of outside help is falling. Today, we only need 6 percent from outside; 94 percent is provided by our own resources."

Indira Gandhi referred to her country's great progress in science and technology, mentioning as an example the contribution made by Indian scientists and engineers to research into peaceful use of outer space. The prime minister emphasized that India is among those countries which spends very little on defense — only 3.8 percent of the GNP, despite the fact that it has been attacked from outside five times.

India is also working in the nuclear energy sector, but nuclear energy is used exclusively for peaceful purposes, largely for energy, medicine, and plant genetics.

In conclusion, Indira Gandhi praised relations between India and the GDR. She expressed certainty that the friendship between the two countries will continue to grow still closer.

President on Relations With Neighboring Countries

BK291031 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] The president, Giani Zail Singh, has said that the massive induction of sophisticated arms into a neighboring country is disturbing the peaceful atmosphere in the region. He was addressing the Indian community in Aden yesterday. Giani Zail Singh emphasized that India always wants to live in peace and goodwill with all its neighbors. He affirmed India's adherence to the policy of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. The All India Radio Gulf correspondent, Premchand Arya, reports from Aden that the president made a pointed reference to Indo-Arab relations in his address. He said the historic ties between India and the Arab countries have been further strengthened by exchanges in the fields of literature, arts and science.

Giani Zail Singh said that Indian expatriates, wherever they are, carry the responsibility of projecting the image of India and contributing to the progress of the countries of their working stay. The president leaves for Saana this morning on a 2-day visit to North Yemen.

Talks With Mizo Rebels To Resume in November

BK281403 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] Another round of talks between the center and the outlaw Mizo National Front leader, Mr Laldenga, is expected to be held early next month. The modalities for the talks are now being worked out.

Mr Laldenga is fully aware that the negotiations will have to be held within the framework of the Indian Constitution. He has already ordered his followers to cease insurgent activity.

Mr Laldenga and his team have already been given a safe conduct by the government. He is expected to arrive for the talks early next week.

It may be recalled that untenable demands by Mr Laldenga had led to the breakdown of the last round of talks in 1982.

Laldenga Arrives for Talks

BK300530 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] The leader of the outlawed Mizo National Front [MNF], Mr Laldenga, arrived in New Delhi last night. He is accompanied by his son. As already reported, the government has already assured Mr Laldenga safe-conduct to enable him to hold discussions to find a political solution to the Mizoram issue. According to an agency report, the representatives of the MNF are expected to reach New Delhi to participate in the discussions along with Mr Laldenga.

Medical Cooperation Pact Signed With Poland
BK300458 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] India and Poland have signed an agreement to develop and widen cooperation in the field of health care and medical sciences. The agreement was signed in New Delhi yesterday by the minister for health and family welfare, Mr B. Shankaranand, and the visiting Polish minister for health and social welfare, Mr Tadeusz Szelachowski.

Bombay Oil Tanker Fire Creates New Hazard
BK290915 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] The oil tanker *Lala Lajpat Rai* which caught fire last week off Bombay has created new hazards. PTI, quoting the police, says the fire has spread to parts of the sea around. The new hazard came even (?after) international salvage and pollution experts successfully sealed the vital valves leading to the crude cargo of the tanker yesterday. The tanker caught fire following the explosions on board. The fire fighting units of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the Indian Navy have intensified their efforts to put out the fire.

Delhi on Protest by Pakistani Students, Lawyers
BK280406 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] In Pakistan, police used tear gas yesterday to disperse about 200 students demonstrating against the killing of a student protester at Dadu 10 days ago. According to agency reports, one student was injured in antigovernment protest near the Engineering Faculty of Karachi University.

Meanwhile, several hundred lawyers boycotted courts in Karachi and offered prayers for those killed in the firing at Dadu on the 17th of this month.

Zia on Border Situation, Election Program

BK301040 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has announced that a crash program is being launched shortly to meet the shortcomings in the education, drinking water supply and electricity sectors in certain parts of Baluchistan. Addressing a news conference in Quetta this morning, he said a special grant for this purpose would be announced and the crash program would be implemented during the current financial year. He said it was gratifying to note that the results of the last 7 year's efforts have now started coming to surface.

The president said that he was pleased to note that the youth of the province was dedicated to Pakistan and considered themselves Pakistani first and residents of Baluchistan next.

He told a questioner that besides the political parties, there were other organs like the newspaper which play an important role in formulating the public opinion. He said he had been meeting politicians and would continue to meet them in future also. But for the forthcoming elections, there was no scope to entrust any special role to them. The president said an elected representative government would be established on the basis of elections conducted according to Islamic system.

As far as the results of the elections were concerned, he thinks, if they are positve, everyone will accept them.

Answering another question, he said the situation on the borders was a cause for concern. But he was confident that this would not have any adverse effect on the election program.

Replying to a question about Afghanistan, the president once again categorically declared that Pakistan would not recognize the Karmal regime. He said the only solution to the Afghanistan problem was through peaceful negotiation for which the help of the United Nations has been sought.

Official on Security of Nuclear Installations

GF291810 Rawalpindi HAIDAR in Urdu 19 Oct 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Lahore, 18 Oct: Lieutenant General (Ret) Faiz Ali Chishti has said that Indian planes cannot reach the Kahuta nuclear installation and that it is impossible for the Israeli Air Force to destroy them. He told an interviewer that his claim is based on classified information that he has seen.

He said that all possible security measures have been taken for the safety of the Kahuta installation and it is now impossible to attack them by air. General Chishti said: It is not possible for Pakistan to make a bomb now but we must obtain the knowhow for the use of nuclear arms.

Influx of Afghan Refugees to Waziristan Increasing

BK291034 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] The influx of Afghan refugees into the northern Waziristan Agency of the North-West Frontier Province has greatly increased during past few months due to atrocities committed by the Karmal administration in Konduz, Baghlan, Takhar, Lowgar, Paktia, and Samangan Provinces of Afghanistan. Some 3,000 families, comprising more than 22,000 women, children, and the aged, have crossed over into the agency to seek shelter in Pakistan.

The administrator for Afghan refugees in the northern Waziristan Agency told ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN that because of the larger influx of refugees from Afghanistan, about 200 refugee families were shifted from Miranshah to Isakhel in Mianwali District last week. He said the refugees reaching the agency were in very miserable condition; every possible effort is being made to provide them with food, medical aid, tents, and other relief goods.

The administrator said that the total number of Afghan refugees in the northern Waziristan Agency stands at 165,000. He appreciated local people's feelings of Islamic brotherhood in helping to mitigate the suffering of the refugees.

UN Envoy Speaks on Indian Ocean Peace Zone

BK271221 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Pakistan has reiterated its readiness to enter into negotiations to reach agreement on mutually acceptable and balanced ratios of forces within its own region. The reiteration was made by the Pakistani ambassador to the United Nations, Mr S. Shah-Nawaz, during his address to the General Assembly's political and security committee last night.

He supported the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean and urged that the Indian Ocean conference should be convened at an early date in Colombo.

He pointed out that it would be necessary for regional states to reach agreement for the total renunciation of development, production and acquisition of nuclear weapons to achieve this purpose.

The Pakistan ambassador called for renewal of commitment by all states to the UN Charter and said that foreign military intervention in Afghanistan in 1979 brought home to the small and medium-size states the vital stake in the preservation of a safe international security environment in which their freedom and independence can be assured.

'Text' of Khomeyni Speech on Foreign Relations

LD300102 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Dear listeners. As we promised you yesterday when we presented you with a summary of a speech delivered by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Revolution, at his meeting with the Iranian foreign minister and Iran's diplomatic representatives abroad, we have prepared the full text of this major and important speech which sets forth the principles of Iran's foreign policy, to which I now draw your kind attention.

Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the foreign minister, accompanied by the undersecretaries of this ministry and the ambassadors and charge d'affaires of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Europe and America, yesterday morning met Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In this meeting Dr Velayati, the foreign minister, at first submitted a report and then the imam made the following statements:

In the name of God, the beneficent, the merciful. I thank you gentlemen for taking the trouble of making this visit. May God grant you the chance to serve Islam and the nation which resists against the pressure of foreigners and satanic governments. We should pay attention to the mischief caused by the superpowers and their dependents and should not be influenced by them. Our nation should be alert, since it has been agreed form the beginning that it should be independent and not dominated by others, and should have no need of foreign advisors, and act as its own ruler. These have been our problems. When living in Paris, a man came from America as a merchant; and later on he was found to be a libertine [as heard] instead of a trader. He said: It is not advisable for you to return to Iran. Then came others, some of whom were honest, while others were vicious, saying: You should preserve the monarchy and and the constitutional law. The shah may reign but not govern. They made some such remarks and they were all mistaken. When the shah went away they made similar suggestions about Bakhtiar, saying: Allow Bakhtiar and the Royal Council to remain. When they saw that this was not done they began to show activity to delay our return, saying this is not advisable since the result would not be pleasant. When we returned to Iran the problem became more intesne. For example, one of their plots was the suggestion that this satanic army should be dissolved and a different army should be created. It was clear that their intention was to create mischief. This plot too failed and now you can see that the army has been transformed, with the exception of those who were corrupt or fled the country or were executed. Others are rendering good service. If, God forbid, such a thing occured at that time, we would have faced defeat.

I have heard recently that they are intending another mischief, tasking why we should have relations with other governments. We are seeking nations, and have nothing to do with the governments. This is a plan that has been followed. The superpowers and America supposed that Iran desired through its revolution to secure an independence and freedom which would be a novel thing, and contrary to the ways of all governments, and would thus be isolated. If isolated it would be unable to exist. But they saw that this was not the case, and Iran's relations with other countries increased. Now they are asking why we should deal with governments. They are unjust and we should have relations with nations. This is a fresh and a very dangerous plot and a definite mischief. We should act as it was done in early Islam when the Prophet, may the blessings of Allah be upon him and his progeny, sent ambassadors to all parts of the world to establish proper relations. We cannot sit idly by saying we have nothing to do with governments. This is contrary to intellect and religious law. We should have relations with all governments with the exception of a few with which we have no relations at present. But it is inadmissible to common sense and to humanity that we should have no relations with other governments, since it would mean defeat, annihilation and being buried right to the end. We should have such relationships with all nations and governments; that is to say with those which we can guide. [sentence as heard] We should not receive blows from those which we cannot guide. [sentence as heard] So my advice to you is to strengthen your relations wherever and in whatever country you are, and have talks with them. When the president of the Republic visits several countries, and so do the prime minister and Dr Velayati — as it is right that they should — when everyone understands that Iran has relations with the world. [sentence as heard] Of course, we support the oppressed everywhere and wish for the victory of the oppressed over the oppressors. But you gentlemen should take care that these relations should not be like those of the past, when they were one-sided. It was the kind of relationship that existed between masters and servants, both at the time of the Qajars, Reza Khan and the others. You remember that the situation was such that when an ambassador came from England or America no one dared utter a word against their interests. The Iran of today is not like that, and we know of no country like Iran which would be regarded by the world, and the East and the West, claiming to independent and having nothing to do with America or with the Soviet Union, or that we are all alone by ourselves. [sentence as heard]

Having relations with all governments means friendly ties, not the relationship of a master and subject. We have no need of such a relationship. As long as it is so, and we wish to keep our independence and live in the world to promote Islam, such relationships should be strengthened every day. You should make them realize from the beginning that we have no desire for such relationships as those of the time of the shah; but rather we have special Islamic relations, in which Islam is neither an oppressor nor can it tolerate oppression. We too wish to follow this example, neither to be oppressors nor to tolerate oppressions.

You should remember that the power that brought you independence and freedom was the power of the Almighty God. As long as this divine favor is presented [as heard] no other power can do any harm. In this war which was waged against us and the enemy was helped by all, our nation and our youths and the whole country have stood up resolutely to defend to the very last.

You are well aware of the extent of the propaganda against us. The France sends those planes to Iraq, they made so much noise that, that meant the very end. And that Saddam Husayn would raze Khark Island to the ground. That matter came to an end. Now they have raised another issue, saying that new planes have appeared on the scene and they will inflict blows in every place. The distance between Iraqi territory and Khark Island is 300 kilometers and they say that these planes can inflict their blows 500 kilometers away. We know that if Saddam Husayn gets the chance one day to damage Iran and its interests he will do so; and

if he does not do so now, that is because he has no power. But the radio stations continue to say that they can deal blows everyday. Their intention is to create an uproar in order to make us establish relations with America and leave Saddam Husayn alone. We are standing firmly to the end and we will not establish relations with America unless America behaves properly and stops its aggression and abstains from stretching its hands from other sides of the world towards Lebanon and the Persian Gulf. As long as America acts in this way and South Africa behaves in that way and Israel exists we cannot live with them. Israel will never learn to be humane. You saw that in spite of our warning since 20 years ago and in the time of the shah calling upon the Muslims to realize the danger of Israel, the devils say that Iran has relations with Israel and America. We should remember that we are a country desiring to have our own life without the interference of others. As long as our relations with the Almighty God are steadfast no one can hurt us. Remember this point, that our embassies are Islamic and so that every one would see its distinction and its difference with former embassies. Bring your hearts close to Almighty God and may he be your support.

Those who help God will be helped by him, and he will make your steps firm. May God grant you success to serve Islam and the revolution.

Khomeyni Meets With Martyrs' Families

LD291353 Tehran IRNA in English 1315 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 29, IRNA — Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, here Monday received a group of families of martyrs, POW's and those missing in the Iraqi-imposed war, from several cities of Khuzestan Province and their deputies in Majlis.

During the meeting the head of the martyrs foundation and imam's representative to the foundation, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mehdi Karrubi, in a brief speech praised sacrifice of the families of the martyrs. At the end Imam Khomeyni responded to enthusiasm of the visitors.

Prime Minister on Relations With Iraq

PM291325 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 27 Oct 84 p 15

[Unattributed interview with Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i in Tehran; date not given]

[Text] Question: What are your terms for a cease-fire and peace? Do you not see that your rejection of the peace efforts of some Islamic states has divided the Islamic world?

Answer: We will never negotiate with the present Iraqi regime. This is one of our conditions. There can be no peace with that regime or its president. The Iraqi regime must be changed. When that happens we will sit down with the new regime and negotiate about compensation. This has not divided the Islamic world. On the contrary, it has made the world listen to us and assess our revolution. We believe that the war will unify the Islamic world.

Question: How do you evaluate your present position at the front? Are you on the offensive or on the defensive?

Answer: This falls under the defense minister's jurisdiction. Generally speaking, where the strategic positions under our control are concerned, we are on the offensive, not on the defensive.

Question: It is known that the Soviet Union and France supply you with arms. What other states sell you arms?

Answer: We try to buy arms from any side, especially on the black market. Because of U.S. pressures we had some difficulty in buying spare parts and military equipment, but we have passed that stage and have begun to cover our needs from world markets as a result the competition in arms markets.

As far as we are concerned, man's own strength is a more important weapon than military equipment. We know that the two superpowers do not want us to possess the most sophisticated weapons. They do not want us to have military and political independence, to stop depending on them.

Question: What is the magnitude of your losses?

Answer: Our losses are very great. They were particularly so in the first year of the war when Iraq occupied Khorramshahr, Qasr-e shirin, and hundreds of towns and villages.

After the counterattack nothing was left of those cities except ruins. I believe you saw the cities. Our material losses are estimated at $200 billion, not to mention the human losses.

Question: What is Iran's attitude to the peace efforts of certain Islamic and European states?

Answer: We will never accept a dictated peace. Some Arab and non-Arab states have tried to persuade us to have a peace treaty, but what matters to us are the terms. Our terms are clear and well-known, and we will not abandon them.

Question: The French magazine *L'EXPRESS* has reported that Iran is becoming active in Europe in support of certain extremist organizations with the aim of exporting armed revolution to Europe.

Answer: We do not want to export armed revolution to any country. That is a big lie.

Our aim is to promote the Islamic Revolution through persuasion and by means of the truth and courage. These are Islamic values.

Question: How does Iran view the recent bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut?

Answer: Since the United States is responsible in one way or another for the Sabra and Shatila massacres, the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon, and the torture and murder of thousands of helpless people, its nationals should not expect to live in peace and security anywhere in the world.

Interior Ministry Reports By-Election Results

LD300012 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Results of by-election in four constituencies of Shahriyar, Nur, Marand, and Qa'emshahr have been announced. The Interior Ministry director general for election reports on the above:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful, the results of votes cast in four constituencies for the election of deputies to the Islamic Consultative Assembly within the framework of by-elections are as follows: Out of a total of 35,332 votes cast, Mr Seyyed 'Abbas Mirheydari with 19,556 votes received in the Shahriyar constituency has gained a majority of the vote and he has been elected.

In the Nur constituency, out of a total of 42,811 votes cast, Mr Seyyed Mahdi Hoseyninezhad, with 21,976 votes, has obtained a majority of the vote.

In the Marand constituency, Mr Reza Karimi has received 11,736 votes out of a total of 26,815 votes cast; thus obtaining a majority of the votes.

Finally, in the Qa'emshahr constituency, Mr Abutaleb Hariri, received 24,331 votes out of a total of 41,287 votes cast, thus achieving a majority. He is thus elected and will go to the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,895

LD291646 Tehran IRNA in English 1628 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Tehran, Oct 29, IRNA — Iran's Muslim and Iraqi forces exchanged heavy fire in the Meymak operational region Sunday and iraqi movements were checked in two points, the Joint Staff reported.

The exchanges began at 8:00 am (4:30 GMT) and lasted for 2-1/2 hours during which enemy movements and activities were spotted and suppressed.

The Iraqi forces were pushed back to the defensive positions with considerable casualties and losses inflicted on them, Joint Staff Communique No. 1,895 said.

It said the Iraqi forces made an attempt to advance in another point in the Meymak front at 18:00 (14:30 GMT) Sunday but were again crushed and suffered some blows.

In other fronts, sporadic artillery duels persisted in the northwestern fronts of Hajj 'Umran, Sar Dasht, Marivan and Chuman Mostafa heights, the communique added.

Two enemy vehicles along with at least 10 bunkers and observation posts were set ablaze in the southern Arvand River front and a number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded.

It said Iraqi fire on the city of Abadan Sunday damaged a school and four homes and shops, but did not report any casualties.

Foreign Journalists Tour Meymak Area

LD291618 Tehran IRNA in English 1509 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Bakhtaran, Oct. 29, IRNA — Foreign journalists visited the recently liberated Meymak heights in the western front on Monday.

A military commander who briefed the journalists said the Islamic army attacked the enemy in three axes and captured heights overlooking the area.

He said Iraqi forces tried for four days to recapture the area but were forced to retreat with heavy casualties.

The journalists who were invited by the War Information Headquarters included German, Belgian, French and Syrian reporters and representatives from the American C.B.S., the B.B.C. and the German I.B.C. networks.

Before leaving for the front line the journalists were instructed in the use of gas masks and each were [as received] equipped with one.

Another group of foreign journalists had visited parts of the same area last week.

Groups of Combatants Continue To Depart for Fronts

Provincial IRGC Members

LD271012 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Simultaneously with the selfless acts by Islam's combatants on the battlefronts of good against evil a large group of self-sacrificing mobilization combatants and members of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps from the provinces of Kohkiluyeh, Boyer va Ahmad, and Mazanderan and from the cities of Shiraz, Karaj, Gurgan, Arak, Birjand, Bojnurd, and Neyshabur have left for the battlefronts of war against the Zionist enemy during the past few days.

Those being dispatched to the battlefronts of good against evil were given a warm send-off from their towns amidst such slogans as, "War, War, Till the Victory of the Hezbollahi People!"

Bushehr Province Youth Volunteers

GF271517 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] In continuation of the departure of the Muslim and monotheist youth of Bushehr Province for the war fronts of Islam against heathens, a group of members of the mobilization unit of Islamic Revolution Guards of Borazjan and Bandar-e Dayyer left yesterday for the war fronts of the country to assist the combatants of Islam in their war against Saddam Husayn's heathens.

They left after ceremonies and a warm and enthusiastic send-off by the Muslim and faithful people of these cities.

Hormuzgan Province IRGC

GF281458 Bandar 'Abbas Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] In conjunction with the glorious victories of the heathen-fighting zealots of the Islamic army on the warfronts of right against wrong, yesterday a great number of brother-members of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of various areas in Hormuzgan Province departed for the warfronts of light against darkness in order to assist their fighting brothers.

According to this report, there were chest-beating and mourning ceremonies at the brothers' departure. The commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards for the Hormuzgan Province made a short speech on the subject of the bravery and sacrifice. The Armed Forces, chanting in unity "War, War Till Victory," and "O, Hoseyn, We Are Coming To Answer Your Call," and "Khomeyni, We Are Coming To Answer Your Call," rushed to the warfronts of faith against Saddam Husayn's heathenism.

IRGC From Various Cities

GF290725 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Following the recent proud victories at the battlefronts by the Islamic fighters and continuing the battle of light against darkness, a great many more groups of mobilized personnel of the Revolution Guards Corps from Birjand, Neyshabur, Darreh Gaz, Turbat-e Jam, Turbat Heydariyeh, Shiraz, Laristan, Jahrom, Arsanjan, and Arak departed for the fronts. Several groups of volunteers from the training center of the engineering school in Borujerd also left. They were given warm send-offs by their family members and the people in their towns. Helpers under the auspices of the Red Crescent Society of Behshahr City also left for the fronts to aid Islamic fighters

More Than 2,000 Counterrevolutionaries Pardoned

LD291635 Tehran IRNA in English 1502 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Tabriz, Oct. 29, IRNA — Since the completion of the early last summer's mopping up operation in north-western parts of the country more than 2,000 counterrevolutionary elements have surrendered to the Islamic forces and have received letters of pardon.

Among those who have surrendered are a number of leaders of the counterrevolutionary grouplets, said the head of the political-ideological center [word indistinct] the Gendarmerie of the West and East Azarbaijan Provinces, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sadeqi, in an interview here Monday.

He further told IRNA that the operation carried out this year in various axes of Kordestan and West Azarbaijan Revon have all-out crushed the counterrevolution. The defeat suffered by these elements has been so shattering that they have transferred their bases to Iraq.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Sadeqi also praised the [word indistinct] of the Gendarmerie forces in clearing the Kordestan area of the counterrevolutionary elements and hoped that by next year there would be no problem in Kordestan. He also stressed the need for more development, cultural and political work in the purged areas.

Indonesian Trade Minister, Delegation Visit

Arrival 26 Oct

LD261458 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Mr Rachmat Saleh, Indonesian minister of trade, arrived in Tehran this morning at the head of a delegation of that country's economic and commercial officials. He was met at the airport by Mr Hasan Abedi-Ja'fari, minister of commerce, and several officials of our country's Ministry of Commerce. At the airport the Indonesian minister of trade stated in an interview: We hope that during this trip and the meetings with officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran we will be able to extend relations between the two countries. He added: There are many potential cases for the cooperation of the two Muslim countries of Indonesia and Iran which could be used to good advantage by the two of them.

He also said: Our policy in OPEC was in many cases on the same lines as that of Iran, and Indonesia opposes a reduction in the price of oil.

Discussion With Commerce Minister

LD272219 Tehran IRNA in English 1930 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Tehran Oct. 27 IRNA — The visiting Indonesian minister of trade and the delegation accompanying him met with Iran's Minister of Commerce Hasan Abedi-Ja'fari here Saturday. The two sides discussed expansion of mutual commercial relations.

The Iranian minister pointed out that the common points between the Islamic Republic and Indonesia called for the strengthening and expansion of relations between the two nations. Among such points, Abedi-Ja'fari referred to both countries being members of the Nonaligned Movement and the OPEC.

Commerce Minister Abedi-Fa'fari stressed that the two countries must expand their economic, technical, mineral and industrial ties and establish direct trade relations by eliminating intermediate countries.

The Indonesian minister also reiterated that the objective of his trip to Iran was to increase economic cooperations between the two countries. He than invited the Iranian commerce minister to visit Indonesia.

Meeting With Prime Minister

LD272213 Tehran IRNA in English 1914 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 27, (IRNA) — The Indonesian trade minister, Rachmat Saleh who is currently here heading a delegation,

met and conferred with Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi today. During the meeting, Mr Saleh conveyed the warm and friendly greetings of the Indonesian president and expressed hope that the economic relations between the Islamic Republic and Indonesia would further expand.

Thanking the Indonesian president, Prime Minister Musavi expressed hope that Mr. Saleh's visit would be a chance for him to become acquainted with the brotherly morale which the Iranian Government and nation felt for all Islamic countries.

Commercial Memorandum

LD292237 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] A commercial memorandum of understanding was signed today between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Indonesia. It was signed by Commerce Minister Abedi-Ja'fari for Iran, and by Indonesian Trade Minister Rachmat Saleh for his country.

According to this memorandum of understanding, Iran will import unprocessed rubber, lumber, plywood, tea, coffee, tires and tubes; and will export medicine, chemicals, floor coverings, pistachio nuts, dates, and car windshields.

In an interview with our correspondent, the Indonesian trade minister, talking about the results of his visit to Iran, said: I came to Iran to discuss ways to expand bilateral relations in all fields, especially the commercial field. I am sure that there are many potential fields for bilateral commercial expansion; the expansion of these relations are in the interest of both the Iranian and Indonesian nations. He said: During my brief stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran I found the opportunity to discuss relations with my Iranian counterpart and many other Iranian officials.

In conclusion, the Indonesian trade minister said: I am happy to have visited Iran, and I hope that this trip will pave the way for greater relations between the two Muslim nations of Iran and Indonesia.

Meeting With Foreign Minister

LD292231 Tehran IRNA in English 1802 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 29, IRNA — The visiting Indonesian trade minister Rachmat Saleh met Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and discussed bilateral relations Monday.

Velayati pointed out that one billion Muslims around the world could possess great power and said if Muslim unity was achieved it would be possible to defeat the enemies of Islam.

He also expressed Iran's willingness to expand economic and trade ties with Indonesia.

Indonesia's trade minister acknowledged his country's readiness to expand ties with Islamic Republic of Iran. He said his meetings with Iranian officials had been fruitful.

POW Families Protest at Red Cross Office

LD291128 Tehran IRNA in English 1013 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 29, IRNA — Some 500 of family members of Iranian POW's and those missing in the Iraqi-imposed war, gathered in front of the Red Cross International office here Monday and demanded clarifications about the fate of some 10,000 Iranians missing in the war and also demanded to be able to visit their captive relatives.

The protestors, carrying pictures of Imam Khomeyni, requested to see the Red Cross official, in order to hand over a letter of protest signed by families of the POW's.

The spokesman for the protestors, speaking to IRNA condemned the inhumane treatment of the Iranian POW's in Iraqi camps and also stressed that the Red Cross should remain neutral on the issues related to the POW's and pressure the Iraqi officials to arrange meetings between the POW's and their families.

Further on the sit-in, he said that the relatives of the Iranian POW's wanted to see their sons and that they also want to know the whereabouts of their sons.

He added that family members of those missing, through radio messages and photos, have become aware that their sons are captives in Iraq. However, the Iraqi regime has so far given no information about their fate to the Red Cross officials.

A father of an Iranian POW told IRNA that his son, who was wounded, has been taken to Iraq some 13 months ago. However, so far he has had no information about him.

The petition signed was later handed to a Red Cross representative, however, he declined the request of one of them who wanted to talk with him. The protestors left before noon, while chanting the slogan of "War, War Till Victory."

Kuwait Expels 71 Iranian Nationals, 1 Kuwaiti

GF271552 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] According to a report by the public relations office of the governorate general, the Government of Kuwait, in continuation of its hostile actions against the Iranians living there, have expelled 71 Iranians from that country. These persons arrived at the ports of Bushehr and Ganaveh via the Persian Gulf waterway. They were received in these cities at camps set up for refugees from Kuwait. Among thse people expelled from Kuwait because of their support for the Islamic Republic of Iran wasa Kuwaiti national who had been beaten before he was expelled.

IRNA: Soviet Helicopters Downed in DRA

LD291622 Tehran IRNA in English 1615 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] New Delhi, Oct 20, IRNA — Two Soviet helicopters crashed after being hit by the fire of Afghan mujahidin fighters at Dar Al Aman, 12 kms from Kabul.

Reliable sources here said Soviet forces killed 35 civilians in retaliation for the attack.

Meanwhile, the number of Soviet forces guarding the capital has increased and all roads leading to the city are in their control.

Sources said people cooperate with the resistance forces despite the heavy presence of the Soviets.

Radio Iran on Activities To Remove Prime Minister

GF300854 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] In Paris, sources close to Abdolhasan Bani-Sadr, former president under Khomeyni, announced that considerable activities have been begun by [Majlis Speaker] Hashemi-Rafsanjani and [Ayatollah Mohammad Reza] Mahdavi-Kani in an effort to remove Musavi-Khamene'i, current prime minister under Khomeyni.